

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal--Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art. Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$2.00, if paid in advance,
Or \$2.50, if not paid in the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1.00 per square for 3 weeks
25 " foreign cont.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. LVIII.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1858.

NO. 40.

Choice Poetry.

A SABBATH NIGHT.

I love this holy time. The forest-leaves
Beneath the moonlight glow and gleam,
As if the vision that came o'er their sleep,
Were of the spirit land. The mountain pine
Has hushed its melancholy music now,
The weary winds are slumbering in the heavens,
Or keeping sacred vigils on the cloud.
For glimmering in the sunset all is still,
Save that the distant waves are murmuring low,
Like a lost angel mourning his sad lot
Of exile from the blessed.

It is sweet.

At such an hour, to wander out beneath
The eternal sky, to gaze into its depths,
To picture angel shapes on every star,
To listen to the mystic songs that seem
To float from the far gates of Eden, and to feel
The deep and gentle spirit, that pervades
The blessed air, like a holy spell
Upon life's troubled waters.

Hark! the bell

Tolls out the midnight! How glorious
And yet how lonely is the face of things
At this still hour of morning! Yule and hill,
And plain and stream, and lake and ancient wood
Upon them like a mantle, O, how
On eyes like this, to kneel in solitude
At nature's shrine. The gentle dew that bathes
My brow, seem God's own baptism, and each voice
That speaks in mystic eloquence from sky,
And air, and earth, and ocean, calls the soul
To mingle with the holiness of heaven.

GOOD TEMPER.

"GENTLE WORDS AND LOVING SMILES."
The sun may warm the grass to life,
The dew, the dropping water,
And eye grow bright and watch the light
Of autumn's opening hour.
But words that breathe of kindness,
And smiles we know are true,
Are warmer than the summer sun,
And brighter than the dew.
It is not much the world can give,
With all its subtle art,
And gold and gems are not the things
To satisfy the heart.
But, Oh! if those who cluster round
The altar of the heart,
Have gentle words and loving smiles,
How beautiful is earth!

Miscellaneous.

Value of Shade Trees.

Very few owners of real estate in country towns, seem to have any idea even of the commercial value of shade trees. One piece of ground, perhaps not very eligibly located, commands a high price, while another in a far better position is not wanted at any rate, especially by those who have the means to make a considerable investment, simply because there are no attractive shade trees—nothing to make a home pleasant out doors. Suppose every inland town in the United States should appropriate the small sum of one hundred dollars annually, to be invested in this way—in beautifying and enriching the place, what a change ten or twenty years would produce! Take away the magnificent shade trees which ornament our own town, and afford such a grateful shade during the oppressively warm summer months, and you would reduce the value of real estate, at once, very considerably. We call attention now to the subject, because shade trees are appreciated. Those, therefore, who realize how much pleasure they are denying themselves, will please remember at the proper time, in the fall or spring, to give this matter their prompt attention. Every owner who can afford it, should adorn his ground with beautiful shade trees; and thus improve the town and ministering to his own pleasure and comfort, at the same time greatly enhance the pecuniary value of his property.

Young Man, Pay Attention!—Don't be a loafer, don't call yourself a loafer, don't keep loafing, don't hang about loafing places. Better work hard for nothing and board yourself than sit around day after day, or stand at corners with your hands in your pockets. Better for your own mind, better for your own prospects. Bustle about means to have anything to bustle about for. Many a poor physician has obtained a real patient by riding hard to attend on an imaginary one. A quire of blank paper tied up with red tape carried under a lawyer's arm will procure him his first case and make his fortune. Such is the world—to him that hath shall be given. Quit drowsing and complaining, keep busy and mind your chances.

A Quick Quarter.—A boy worked hard all day for a quarter of a dollar. With the quarter he bought apples, and took them to town and sold them on the street for a dollar. With the dollar he bought a sheep. The sheep brought him a lamb, and the lamb brought him another dollar. With the dollar he bought him another sheep. The next spring he had two sheep, two lambs and a yearling sheep. The three fleeces he sold for three dollars, and bought three more sheep. He now had six, with a fair prospect. He worked, where he found opportunity, for hay, corn and oats, and pasturing for his sheep. He took the choicest care of them, and soon had a flock. Their wool enabled him to buy a pasture for them, and by the time he was twenty-one he had a fair start in life, and all from the quarter earned in one day.

Good.—At the Fourth of July celebration, held at Lexington, the following toast was offered:
"Hoops and Tight Pants—the unqualified representatives of financial extravagance.—May the charms of the ladies be as boundless as their skirts; and may the gents never get as tight as their breeches."

"Old Hundred."

In a rustic old church opposite, while we write, a company of worshippers are singing the old, old hymn, "Be thou, O God, exalted high." The air as old also, the immortal "Old Hundred."

If it be true that Luther composed that tune, and if the worship of mortals is carried on the wings of angels to heaven, how often has he heard the declaration, "They are singing Old Hundred now."

The solemn strain carries us back to the times of the reformers—Luther and his devoted band. He, doubtless, was the first to strike the old chords in the public sanctuary of his own Germany. From his own stentorian lungs they rolled, vibrating not through vaulted cathedral roof, but along the grander arch, the eternal heavens. He wrought into each note his own sublime faith, and stamped it with that faith's immortality. Hence it cannot die! Neither men nor angels will let it pass into oblivion.

Can you find a tomb in the land where soiled lips lay that have not sung that tune? If they were gray old men, they have heard or sung "Old Hundred." If they were babes, they have sailed as their mothers rocked them to sleep, singing "Old Hundred."—Sinner and saint have joined with the angelic congregations where it has, with or without the leading organ, sounded on sacred air. The dear little children, looking with wondering eyes, on this strange world, have lisped it. The sweet young girl, whose tomb-stone told of sixteen summers, she whose pure and innocent face haunted you with mild beauty, loved "Old Hundred," and as she sang it, closed her eyes and seemed communing with the angels who were soon to claim her. He whose manhood was devoted to the service of his God, and who with faltering steps ascended the pulpit stairs with white hand placed over his laboring breast, loved "Old Hundred." And though sometimes his lips only moved, deep down in his heart, so soon to cease its throbs forever, the holy melody was sounding. The dear white-headed father, with his tremulous voice!—how he loved "Old Hundred." Do you see him now, sitting in the venerable chair; his arms crossed over the top of his cane, his silvery locks floating off from his hollow temples, and a tear, perchance, stealing down his furrowed cheeks, as the noble strains ring out? Do you hear that thin, quivering, faltering sound, now bursting forth, now hushed for almost in vain? If you do not, we do; and from such lips, hallowed by fourscore years' service in the Master's cause, "Old Hundred" sounds indeed a sacred melody.

You may fill your churches with choirs, with Sabbath prima donnas, whose daring notes emulate the steeple and cost almost as much, but give us the spirit-stirring tones of the Lutheran hymn, sung by young and old together. Martyrs have hallowed it; it has gone up from the dying beds of the saints. The old churches, where generation after generation have worshipped, and where many scores of the dear dead have been carried, and laid before the altar, where they gave themselves to God, seems to breathe of "Old Hundred" from vestibule to tower-top—the very air is haunted with its spirit.

Think for a moment of the assembled company, who have at different times and different places, joined in the familiar tune! Through you through—the stern, the timid, the brave, the beautiful, the rapt faces all beaming with the inspirations of the heavenly sounds!

"Old Hundred" king of the sacred band of ancient airs. Never shall our ears grow weary of hearing, or our tongues of singing thee! And when we get to heaven, who knows but the first triumphal strain that welcomes us may be,
"Be thou, O God, exalted high."

A Cure for Scandal.

We find this in a Northern exchange—The counsel it contains is good, however, for all latitudes:

Take of good nature one ounce; of an herb called by the Indians, "mind your own business," one ounce; mix this with a little "charity for others," and two or three scruples of "keep your tongue between your teeth," simmer them together in a vessel called "circumspection" for a short time, and it will be fit for use.

Application.—The symptom is a violent itching in the tongue and roof of the mouth, which invariably takes place when you are in company with a species of animal called gossip. When you feel a fit of the disorder coming on, take a teaspoonful of the mixture, hold it in your mouth, which you will keep closely shut till you get home, and you will find a complete cure. Should you apprehend a relapse, keep a small bottle full about you and on the slightest symptoms repeat the dose.

Too True to be Good.—A gentleman called some time since to consult a physician of our city with regard to a rheumatism, which caused him much pain. The doctor immediately sat down and wrote him a prescription; as the patient was going away the doctor called him back:

"By the way, sir, should my prescription happen to afford you any relief, please let me know, as I am myself suffering from an affliction similar to yours, and for the last twenty years have tried in vain to cure it."

Women are fond of telling us they hate handsome men; but you may be sure that it is only to ugly men that they say so.

If you'd learn to bow, such a woman man, when he talks to a gentleman of wealth,

The Irishman's Wife and the Judge.

A legal friend, in one of the Western States, having been elected to a seat on the bench, did not wish to stand in the way of his younger friends at the bar, but was importuned by a son of the Emerald Isle (one of his former clients) to aid him in procuring a divorce from his wife, and whom he represented as being too furious, abusive and turbulent for him to live with.—The Judge declined to act as attorney, and referred the Hibernian to the spirit, of the law, either of whom would be seduced to serve him, but Pat was not to be so trifled off in this way, and urged our friend to help, just this time. Judge G. then proposed to give some good advice, to dissuade him from his purpose.

"Pat, you had better make one more effort to live with her, for I don't think your woman can be so bad but what you could conquer her with kindness; treating her with all forbearance, you may improve her disposition so as to render your wedded life comfortable, or at least endurable—try again, Patrick."

"Does your honor really believe that?"

"Surely, I do, Patrick, or I would not say so."

"Well," said Pat, "there is all I am worth in the world—holding up a handkerchief well laden with gold, intended for the land office—and I'll give you the whole of it if you will try my wife for three weeks!"

The bystanders laughed, and the Judge was inclined to adjourn.—*Springfield Republican.*

The Stub Toed Boots.

A certain party, whose name it is unnecessary to mention, were camped out West near the Des Moines improvement. They had a large tent fitted up very comfortable, and the booters about there were in the habit of frequently dropping in and making themselves perfectly at home. One afternoon, one of the party, C, was sitting straddle of a trunk, with a glass before him, shaving, and a pair of stub-toed boots sitting on the trunk before him—not such stubs as the fancy used to wear, but different in every way. You may form some idea of their shape by the doctor saying that the shoe-maker who made them was too poor to buy a last, and therefore must have made them over his lap-stone. C. had not been engaged over five minutes when in comes one of the booters, very leisurely taking a seat and commenced taking a good survey. After endeavoring to draw out one or two of the party, and finding it no go, his gaze at length rested on our friend C's shoes. Thinking he had a good subject for discoursing on, he said:

"Isay, stranger, how did the toes of them 'ar (pointing to his shoes) ever git drawn up so?"

C. got up and looked at him a minute, and then, in a rather unpleasant tone of voice, said:

"Sir, I drove the toes of those shoes, as you see, by kicking men out of this tent for asking impudent questions."

The fellow did not stay a great while after that, but moved out with his face to C, with his eyes fixed firmly on the stub-toed boots.

Floored by the Synonyms Again.

"Ah," said Monsieur to his friend Saffin, "my sweetheart has given me de mitter."

"Indeed; how did that happen?"

"Well, I thought I must go to make her visit before I leave town; so I stepped to de side of de room, and dere I behold her beautiful person stretch out on von laiz."

"A lounge you mean?"

"Ah, yes, von lounge. And den I make von vere polite branch, and—"

"You mean a polite bow?"

"Ah, yes, von bough. And den I say I vere sure she would be rotten, if I did not come to see her before I—"

"You said what?"

"I said she would be rotten if—"

"That's enough; you have put your foot in it, to be sure."

"No, sare, I put my foot out of it; for she says she would call her sacro big brother, and keek me out! I had intended to say mortified, but I could not think of de word, and mortify and rot is all de same as von in my dictionary."

A Good Retort.

Hon. Alex. A. Stephens, of Georgia, was once running for Congress with an opponent of unusually large stature, and on the stump one day the discussion became exceedingly warm. Whereupon the large man said, contemptuously, of and to Stephens, who is exceedingly small and frail:

"Why, I could button your ears back, and swallow you whole, sir!" To which cannibal remark, Stephens annihilatingly retorted,

"And if you did, sir, you would then have more brains in your stomach, than you ever had in your head!" The laughter which followed, effectually dissipated the ill-humor which was gaining ground.

"Why, Mary," said a lady to her Hibernian assistant, "don't put that water on the tea, it has not boiled yet."

"Oh, yes marm, its biled!" It biled like everything this mornin' before breakfast; and I saved the water a purpose for tay this evenin'."

It is rumored that Mr. Raley, the American horse-tamer, uses a file of Congressional speeches to subdue the refractory animal put under his charge. After reading about a quarter of an hour, the quadruped gives in, and promises an entire amendment of morals and manners if he will only stop.

An Interesting Discovery.

We see it stated, upon what may be considered reliable authority, that 30,000 Christians have recently been found upon an island north of the Orkneys. It has been rumored for a time, that there was there a Christian people, forgotten and forsaken, which however yet possessed three bibles, and continued steadfast in the faith. When missionaries first landed on the island, they met a school-teacher and his pupils, who reported in the Malayan tongue, "As the hart panted after the water-brooks, so panted my soul after Thee, O Lord." No bibles were found, but the most precious promises of the bible were written upon the bark of a tree. They knew the Apostle's Creed, and the Heidelberg Catechism, and had Christian customs. Twenty churches and schools yet existed.—Through the instrumentality of pastor Holding, founder of the Magdalen Asylum at Steubenville, and chief patron of Inner Missions in Holland, four missionaries, who had been educated under the venerable Gosver, were sent out, and 3,000 persons baptized.

This is certainly a most interesting discovery. The island on which these Christians were found belongs to the East Indian Archipelago. The Dutch have for years had political rule in this region. This may account for the original introduction of Christianity amongst this people, and for the fact that the Heidelberg Catechism was silt found in their possession. But still the particular time and circumstance in which this introduction took place may well challenge special attention, and elicit investigation from those who have the leisure and facilities for prosecuting it.—*German Reformed Messenger.*

What a volume of thought there is in the following item which is going the rounds:

A YOUNG SUICIDE.—A little girl, twelve years old, attempted to commit suicide at Boston, the other day. She had been severely punished several times by her teacher, and fearing further chastisement, she drank a teacup full of burning fluid, but an emetic saved her life. She gave her reason for the act that the girls "poked upon" her, that she was called "stupid," and her teacher had punished her, and she was tired of life.

The world will never know how many people have been lost by the simple cry of "dance," which has been hurled at them. The late Gov. Marey was a "stupid" boy until he got a teacher who had sense enough to treat him intelligently and frankly, instead of "harruping" the future statesman for every fault.

The Virtue of Borax.—The washer-women of Holland and Belgium so proverbially clean, and who get up their linen so beautifully white, use refined borax as washing powder, instead of soda, in the proportion of a large handful of borax powder to about ten gallons of boiling water; they save in soap nearly half. All the large washing establishments adopt the same mode. For laces, cambrics, &c., an extra quantity of the powder is used, and for crinolines (required to be made stiff) a strong solution is necessary. Borax being a neutral salt does not in the slightest degree injure the texture of the linen; its effect is to soften the hardest water, and therefore it should be kept on every toilet table. To the taste it is rather sweet, is used for cleaning the hair, is an excellent dentifrice, and in hot countries is used in combination with tartaric acid and bicarbonate of soda, as a cooling beverage. Good tea cannot be made with hard water; all water may be made soft by adding a tea-spoonful of borax powder to an ordinary sized kettle of water, in which it should boil. The saving in the quantity of tea used will be at least one-fifth.

At a Virginia prayer-meeting, the chorister being absent, the presiding elder, whose name was Jeter, called upon one of the deacons and said, after reading a hymn,

"Brother Moon, will you raise a tune?"

The deacon lifted up his voice, but instead of singing at once, he inquired,

"Brother Jeter, what's the metre?"

This being satisfactorily answered, Deacon Moon pitched the tune.

The following affecting epitaph may be found, says an exchange, upon a tombstone in Connecticut:

"Here lies old down like unripe fruit, The wife of Deacon Amos Shute; She died of drinking too much coffee, Anno Domini eighteen forty."

They have a juvenile prodigy at Boonville. A "wee bit of a boy" astonished his mother a few days since. She had occasion to chastise him slightly for some offense he had committed; Charley sat very quietly in his chair for some time afterwards, no doubt thinking very profoundly.

At last, he spoke out thus, "Muzer I wish pa'd get anuzzer housekeeper, and let you go."

"Why so, my son?" "Cause, I've got tired seein' you round."

The Scriptures say, "let not thy right hand know what thy left hand giveth." Many a person, in apparent fear of violating the injunction, won't let his right hand give anything, lest he might happen to discover the secret.

The following contains the alphabet:—John P. Brady gave me a black walnut box of quite a small size.

Trials of Speech Making.

Squire J. recently aspired to represent his place in the next Legislature, and in hopes of obtaining the nomination, he seized all favorable opportunities to address the million. A few night since, there was a caucus at the school-house, when Squire J.—delivered one of his flowery speeches, which terminated somewhat as follows:

"I say, fellow-citizens, that the inalienable rights of a man are paramount and paramount to all others, and he who cannot put his hand on his heart, and thank God that nothing is rankling within, deserves to lie in a bed—in a bed—I say, gentlemen, he deserves to lie in a bed—in a bed!"

"With cracks crumbs in it!" shouted the shrill voice of a person anxious to round the period. The laugh was tremendous, and it is doubtful if the Squire gets the nomination. It is supposed the orator crumb man is the father of a small family, and has experienced the delight of such a bed.

Another Mathematical Phenomenon.—The Dalton (Ga.) Times says:

"Last Sabbath we met in this city a man by the name of Mordeth Holland, a native of Monroe county, Ky., who can certainly beat the world mathematically. He can answer any proposition which may be submitted to him, and do it without a moment's delay. We asked him how many seconds there were in four thousand years. Scarcely had the question been stated, when the answer was accurately given.—This man looked like a country hossier, and if it were not for the extraordinary mathematical gift with which he has been endowed, he would be regarded as almost an idiot. He has traveled in company with several gentlemen over a large portion of Europe, and is about starting on a tour throughout the United States. He declares that every answer is presented to his mind simultaneously with the question, and that, therefore, he undergoes no mental efforts in these mathematical exhibitions."

A Tough Story.—The Allegheny (Pa.) Mountain Echo vouches for the truth of the following: "A boy, ten or twelve years old, was recently found sick and exhausted, on the towpath near Johnstown, Pa. He appeared to be in a dying condition, and a physician was immediately sent for, who promptly administered a powerful purgative. In due time the medicine had the desired effect and brought from the boy a double handful of young crabs—real boxa river or brook crabs, with claws, legs, broad tails and all. The mother of the boy explained the circumstances by stating that he was in the habit of spending much of his time in the water, and that while he was diving he had swallowed a nest of crab eggs, which had hatched in his stomach."

You DON'T SAY SO!—An exchange says:—"Sound teeth have been entirely dissolved in fourteen days in a solution of salutaris." We are much obliged to him for the information, and shall certainly inform all our friends—who are in the habit of taking out their teeth and sleeping them in salutaris—of the injurious and pernicious effect of that habit.

Every man in China may pay up his debts at the beginning of the year, and also at the time of a religious festival about the middle of the year. If unable to settle at these times, his business steps until his debts are paid.

A BROKEN CHARACTER.—The character that needs law to mend it is hardly worth the tinkering.

An absent wife is thus advertised for: "Jame, your absence will ruin all.—Think of your husband—your parents—your children. Return—return—all may be well—happy. At any rate, inclose the key of the cupboard where the gin is."

It has been thought that people are degenerating, because they don't live as long as in the days of Methuselah. But the facts, provisions are so high that nobody can afford to live very long at the current prices.

"I say, Mister," said one Yankee to another, "how came your eyes so crooked?" "My eyes? Why, by sitting between two girls and trying to make love to both at the same time."

That's So.—A distinguished wag about town says the head covering the ladies wear, now-a-days, are bare faced false-hoods. The perpetrator of this is still at large.

An exchange paper tells of a person who professed his sermon with: "My dear friends, let us say a few words before we begin." This is about equal to the chap who took a short nap before he went to sleep.

"Sally," said a young man to a damsel, who had red hair, "keep away from me, or you will set me afire." "No danger of that," was the answer, "you are too green to burn."

The Washington Union boasts that the affairs of the Government are going on like clock-work. Oh yes, they are going on—tick, tick, tick.

"Ben, you bad boy, I am busy now, but when I've time, I'll give you such a flogging." "Pray, don't hurry, father; I can wait."

"Cuffy, why don't you kick that dog?" "What am I to do? Kicking every cur what snarls at you? Don't you know that an de way he wants you to bring him into notice?"

Andrew Jackson Davis and the Irishman.

At the Free Love Convention in Rotterdam, Vt., Andrew Jackson Davis, according to the *Troy Times*, remarked that the results of spiritualism were to make man happier, and wiser, and better, and its greatest effects to have done away with the Mrs. Grundy, who used to get in the pulpit with her night cap on, to frighten silly people out of their senses. Spiritualism teaches that there is no devil, and as the individual with the cloven foot is removed from Society, men will lose their superstition, and become sensible, rational beings.

He told an anecdote of an Irishman suffering from a disease which his physician pronounced incurable, who received extreme unction at the hands of the priest.—Whether it was that the unction cured him, or because he was afraid to try the experiment of dying, he got well. The priest coming, and seeing him cured, said "Well, Patrick, I am glad you have recovered, but were you not afraid to meet your God?" "O, no, your reverence," replied Pat, "it was the other chap."

Immense laughter followed, which was broken by an angry voice, in rich Irish brogue, exclaiming:

"Give us the name iv that Irishman, will yez?"

Davis—He had no name.

Irishman—Then what are yez blowin' about?

Davis—Oh, my friend, it's merely an anecdote.

Irishman—A nuddy goat, wasit? Well, I want the names and dates, or I tell yez that yez're a dirty liar.

Chairman—Well, friend, have it your own way. Say it's a lie, if you please; we'll call it a lie.

Irishman—It is a lie, and a dirty lie, and yez all are a pack of dirty liars and thieves, and yez know it. Yez're a set of vagabonds and haythens.

In Bed with a Rattlesnake.

We have frequently heard of snakes visiting houses, and of their sometimes having been found in and under beds, but we do not recollect ever having heard of as remarkable an escape from an awful death from a snake as the following, related to us by Mr. T. W. Bliss, who was present when it occurred. About five weeks ago, two children of Mr. Jacob Schell, living about three and a half miles west from Washington—the one aged nine and the other four years—becoming weary from the excessive heat, lay down on the bed shortly after dinner and were soon fast asleep. Some time during the afternoon Mr. Schell and our informant, who had been at work in the field, were compelled to seek the house for shelter from a heavy shower. They had scarcely entered when Mrs. Schell went to the bed to replace some of the covering which had become misplaced, when the horrible sight met her eyes, the head of a huge rattlesnake projecting from between the children, and its body in close proximity to theirs. Mrs. S. was of course much frightened, and there is not much doubt but that it would have terminated fatally to at least one of the children, had it not been for the providential arrival of the two men, who with more presence of mind quickly removed them from either side of the bed at the same time, without alarming the snake, thus undoubtedly saving their lives. His "snakeship" was then unceremoniously dispatched. It proved to be a very large one, with six rattles in its tail. How he got there is a mystery.—*Pennsylvania Union, 15th.*

A California Orchard.—G. G. Briggs, Esq., near Marysville, has the largest and finest fruit in California. His grounds, now employed as a permanent orchard, cover 160 acres, and have been prepared with great care, and planted with the best varieties of fruits. The principal variety consists of peaches, of which he has now, mostly in bearing, about fifteen thousand trees; 5,000 apple trees, and three hundred in bearing; 3,500 pear trees, several hundred in bearing; some of them the largest and best in the State; 3,000 nectarines; 3,000 apricots; 2,500 cherry; 100 fig; 2,500 grape, and others, making nearly forty thousand fruit trees in one orchard. It will be recollected that Mr. Briggs now occupies the ground so long celebrated as Briggs' melon patch of '60 and '62, when and where he sold melons at \$3 a piece.—*California Farmer.*

It is estimated that \$20,000 worth of buckberries will be sent this season from Monmouth, Ocean, Burlington, and Camden counties, New Jersey, to the New York and Philadelphia markets.

Women's Love of Dress.—Ask a woman to a tea party in the Garden of Eden, and she'd be sure to draw up her eye-lids and scream, "I can't go without a new gown."

Somebody has written a book on the art of making people happy without money. We are in an excellent condition to be experimented upon.

Snow in July.—The wife of George Snow, in Arkansas, gave birth to three children last Monday week. We suppose this might be called a small sprinkling of snow.

Among the marriages in Cincinnati last week was a Mr. Moon to a Miss Shine. In this case no one will deny that marriage is moonshine.

To prevent a kitchen door from creaking, get a servant girl whose bean comes to the house to see her.

Things Abroad.

There seem to be movements under the surface of European politics which place in danger the peace of the world. What they are we cannot at this distance accurately determine. But whatever they may be, and from whatever cause they proceed, or to whatever end they are directed, they excite lively alarm in every European nation whose interests require tranquility for their development.

An evil time is at hand when nations jealously require of each other a reason for supposed or real activity in their naval armaments, or in the enrolling of their military forces. That peace does not long endure which is suspected even as being a time of preparation for war. There must be a deep-rooted jealousy, gradually deepening into hate, when suspicions of false dealing are perpetually indulged in—and not only indulged in, but openly expressed. Such mutual excitations of public feeling only fail to break out into acts of violence because the rulers stay to count the cost of their resentments.

It is not worth while to detain the reader with a brief sketch even of the causes that seem to have estranged France from England. The alliance against Russia originally possessed elements of strength, which promised a continuance of friendly offices long after the immediate occasion of the league had passed away. But yet in that very struggle there were sown the seeds of discord. The superiority of the English marine and the greater number and efficiency of the French armies, offered points of contrast which observant or imprudent men were too prone to comment upon. Nations, like men, have their petty jealousies, and are even less apt to refrain from their exhibition. It is more than probable that among the festive levees at the close of the Crimean campaign there was a bitterness of feeling entertained by the allies towards each other which did not exist on either part toward men whom they had so recently fought in the trenches around Sebastopol. Nor has there been any more restrained temper since that memorable siege was raised. No more restrained temper, we say—and that temper has scarcely been justified in its expression.

There are some who believe that a struggle between England and France will add to the sum of our material prosperity. We have no desire that our growth should be promoted by the blood of other nations.—Neither one people or the other comes between us and the sun. Neither one nor the other, on the contrary, can advance a step in arts, science or literature without carrying us onward in a parallel path. Our truest interest is, not in their downfall, but in their vigor and strength.

The Chinese in California.—The California papers find it hard to fight against destiny. They cannot stem the new tide of excitement, and they have changed their tone in regard to the exclusion of Chinese emigrants, as the following paragraph goes to show:

"The Chinese are buying up abandoned claims in California; and it is surprising to note in places where a few months ago white men were working to see Celestials busily employed. The discovery of gold on Frazer river will have the effect of changing our policy towards the Chinese. Instead of preventing their immigration here we will have to encourage it. The Legislature, at its next session, will repeal the act preventing their entrance here; and it is not at all impossible a 'coolie' bill will pass. We cannot do without labor. What has left must be supplied."

Monument to the Pilgrim Fathers.—A monument is to be erected to



COUNTY CONVENTION.

A convention of Delegates opposed to the present National Administration, assembled at the Court-house in Gettysburg, on Monday, Aug. 24, 1858, for the purpose of forming a Ticket to be supported at the coming election. JOSEPH KERNER, Esq. was appointed President; SAMUEL DURBORAW and JACOB KING, Vice Presidents; and W. F. WALTER and A. S. HIMES Secretaries.

The following Delegates were present: Borough—D. A. Buehler, Henry Comfort, Berwick Borough—Edward Stahl, Henry Kobler, Berwick Township—Joseph Kapner, Daniel S. Barnitz, Butler—Wm. F. Walter, Jesse Ebbert, Cumberland—James McAllister, David Shriver, Freedom—Franklin Cunningham, Franklin—J. K. Wilson, Huntingdon—Henry Peters, G. G. Brashe, Hamilton—R. C. Swope, E. T. Rinehart, Hamilton—Jacob Ressor, Simon Altandi, Lattimore—John Wolford, Daniel Minnigh, Liberty—Wm. Grayson, Masonline—Abel T. Wright, Elisha Penrose.

On Monday—Samuel Durboraw, Robert C. McKinnis, Tyronce—Samuel Sadler, Isaac Kuhns, Reading—George Hollinger, Joseph Kunkle, Straban—Jacob King, Robert Bell, Oxford—A. S. Himes, James Hersh.

Nominations were then made of candidates for the different offices, and the Convention adjourned until 8 o'clock, P. M.

1 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

The Convention re-assembled, and proceeded to the choice of candidates.

For Congress, EDWARD McPHERSON, Esq. of Gettysburg, was nominated by acclamation.

For Assembly, SAMUEL DURBORAW, Esq. of Mountjoy, was nominated on the first ballot, as follows:

S. Durboraw,	20
W. F. Banner,	5
Wm. Jones,	4
Enoch Lefever,	4

On motion, Mr. DURBORAW was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention.

For Associate Judge, JAMES DAVIS, of Huntingdon, was chosen on the second ballot, as follows:

James Davis,	18
Samuel R. Russell,	13
Jacob Sterner,	6
Jacob Cover,	4

On motion, Mr. DAVIS was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention.

For Commissioner, SAMUEL METZGER, of Berwick borough, was chosen on the second ballot, as follows:

Samuel Metzger,	15
B. A. Marshall,	8
Henry Mickle,	8
James H. Neely,	1

On motion, Mr. Metzger was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention.

For Director of the Poor, SAMUEL HERBST, of the Borough, was chosen on the third ballot, as follows:

Samuel Herbst,	13
Michael Bushy,	13
Jonas Rautzahn,	7
	12

On motion, Mr. Herbst was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention.

For Auditor, JOHN BRINKERHOFF, of Straban, was nominated by acclamation.

John Picking, Joseph Bailey, and D. E. G. Fahnestock, were appointed Congressional Conferees to meet the other Conferees of the District at Chambersburg, on Tuesday the 11th inst., with instructions to urge the claims of EDWARD McPHERSON, Esq., of this county, as a suitable person to represent the District in Congress.

The following resolutions were offered by D. A. Buehler, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, in view of the alarming growth of the expenditures of the Federal Government—its unparalleled wastefulness of the public treasure—its indifference to, and neglect of, the prostrated industrial interests of the nation—its violation and attempted overthrow of Popular Liberty in Kansas—its bold and persistent efforts to crush out a free expression of the popular will in the persons of the Representatives of the People in the National Legislature, by means of Executive intimidation and lavish bribes—it is the solemn and imperative duty of all good citizens to unite, cordially and earnestly, without regard to former party differences, in a common effort to rescue the Government from the false position in which it has been placed, and to restore the purity and excellence of its early administration under the Fathers of the Republic.

Resolved, That the enormous expenditures of the National Government—each year greater than the last, and for the present year certain to be not less than eighty-seven millions of dollars, and almost certain to reach ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS—prove at once the fearful corruption which pervades the National Administration, the neutralizing tendencies of the Government, and the overruling necessity for REFORM.

Resolved, That our single Republican form of Government should not be so expensively, extravagantly, and wastefully conducted, as to require for its annual support at the rate of near TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS A WEEK; that this expenditure is excessive and unnecessary, and should be largely reduced; and that the men who have increased, and the party which defends, the policy that requires the creation of a huge National Debt in time of Peace, (still now unknown in our history,) should be removed from power, to the end that our Government may proceed to what a distinguished supporter of the Administration (Senator TOombs, of Georgia) recently said in the U. States Senate, it was "one of the most corrupt Governments under Heaven."

Resolved, That the languishing industry of the country requires, and should receive, Government encouragement and aid; and that the prosperity of the Nation's Workmen, of the Nation's Trade, and of all its various occupations, demands a revision of the existing Tariff, upon the basis of protection to American Labor from the destructive influences now operating upon all.

Resolved, That the Kansas policy of the National Administration has been despotism and shameful to the last degree; that the people of Kansas have an inherent right to determine at the poll, for themselves, unwaged by power and unbridled by gain, what shall be their State Constitution; that the attempt recently made, and still being made, by the National Administration, and its supporters, in aid of Congress, to deprive them of this great American right, and to compel them to enter the Union under a Constitution which had been repudiated, at a legal election, by an overwhelming majority of the people, and which was odious and hateful to all but a small minority, was in violation of the essential principles of Free Government, and the most deliberate assault upon Popular Liberty recorded in our annals. Its authors and abettors deserve the contempt and stern rebuke of a Free People.

Resolved, That, under the declared policy of our Government, the people of Kansas are entitled to admission into the Union, whenever they ask it under a Constitution adopted by and agreeable to the majority of its inhabitants, and that we repudiate the startling doctrine avowed by the Washington Union, (the organ of the Administration,) that if they refuse to accept the "English bribe," they shall be kept out of the Union until their population has been trebled—in other words, that three times the population required for admission as a Slave State will be required for admission as a Free State. We denounce such doctrines as destructive of that equality of rights, which underlies the basis of our Government, as repulsive to our sense of justice, and unworthy of respect, much less of adoption.

Resolved, That the purity and safety of the Ballot-box are to be preserved at all hazards, and that all frauds upon the Naturalization laws, which have been so much resorted to, to promote the success of the party we oppose, ought to be counteracted by wholesome and proper legislation.

Resolved, That we invite all who sympathize in the great principles avowed in the foregoing Resolutions, to unite with us in the effort to regenerate the Government, reduce its expenditures, revive the business of the country, and enforce its policy to a higher, more honorable, and more honest standard.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the nomination of the People's State Convention for the Offices of Supreme Judge and Canal Commissioner, and accept the eminent abilities and universally acknowledged high characters of JOHN M. READ, and WILLIAM E. FRAZER, for capacity and integrity, as pledges that the duties of the respective offices to which it is proposed to elevate them, will be fitly and well discharged.

Resolved, That we pledge to the candidates this day put in nomination for County offices, to wit:

Assembly—Samuel Durboraw;
Judge—James Davis;
Commissioner—Samuel Metzger;
Director—Samuel Herbst;
Auditor—John Brinkerhoff;

our hearty support, believing that the interests of the County require a Reform in our local administrations, and that the candidates named possess all the requisites to commend them to the confidence of the people.

Resolved, That we urge the claims of Adams County to the Congressional nomination, as an act of justice to our people, and in accordance with the distinct understanding agreed upon by our political friends of the District, at the first Congressional Conference; and hereby instruct the Conferees appointed by this Convention, to support these claims in the nomination of EDWARD McPHERSON, Esq.—whose acknowledged abilities, enlarged political experience, and high personal character, give assurance that his duties in the National Legislature will be discharged with fidelity to the true interests of the people, and honor to the District.

On motion, the President was authorized to appoint the County Committee, and the Convention then adjourned sine die.

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On motion, the President was authorized to appoint the County Committee, and the Convention then adjourned sine die.

The President and his Suite.—A Washington correspondent says—"In order that the world may see that the best possible relations exist between the United States and England, Sir Gore Ouseley and family are attached to the President's suite at Bedford, thus engraving a little British dignity upon the stock of our Constabulary democracy. Nobody has been able to ascertain yet, for what object Sir Gore was sent to this country, unless it be to keep ward and watch at the White House, thus getting the run of our diplomacy. He came here in seemingly a great hurry, en route to Central America, but he has yet to badge the first look in that direction, and is now regularly dunned within earshot of the republican palace."

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Dr. Forney, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Utah, informs the Interior Department, that fifteen children, belonging to the train of emigrants murdered at Sweet Water, have been found, the whites having effected their ransom from the Indians.

Early in June four Germans were murdered eighty miles from Salt Lake City, it is supposed by the Indians, who, it was reported, were creating difficulties on the Southern route to California. Dr. Forney intended visiting the Indians with a view to their pacification.

Fratricide.—A murderous affray occurred at Poestenkill, eight miles from the city of Troy, (N. Y.) on Wednesday night, between two brothers, William Diamond and Henry Diamond, both aged men, one being 74 and the other 60. They engaged in a dispute, when one raised a chair to strike the other. The chair being put down, they clinched, when Henry, the oldest, drew his pocket-knife and stabbed William in the neck and arm. He died in the course of about four hours. They had drunk a good deal of whisky during the evening. Henry was lodged in jail.

Property Sold.—On Saturday last, Sheriff Lightner sold the dwelling of Mr. Thomas F. Frazier, on Baltimore street, for \$1345—Andrew Polley and Geo. Shryock purchasers; a house of the same, on High street, to John Brown, for \$525; the house, corner of Washington and Middle streets, with lot adjoining, to Michael Dillon, for \$847 15; a tract of 7 acres, in the borough, to Samuel Fahnestock, for \$350; a tract of 30 acres, in Cumberland township, to David Wills, for \$1061; and a tract of 5 acres, in the borough, to Samuel Fahnestock, for \$470; also, a house and lot of Peter Sheads, in Baltimore str., to Jacob Benner, for \$1456; also, a tract of 45 acres, in Cumberland township, the property of Edmund Hunter, to R. G. M. Creary, for \$600; also, a tract of 15 acres, of Samuel Criswell, in Mountpleasant township, to Wm. Rary, for \$142; also, the interest of John M. Peters in a tract of 55 acres, in Butler township, to Henry Bender, for \$115.

Ancient Apple Tree.—On the farm of Mr. JOHN MICKLEY, in Hamilton township, this county, is an Apple Tree planted by one of his ancestors in 1731. It now measures 16 feet 4 inches in circumference, and last season bore 63 bushels of good sound apples. The age of this venerable "citizen" is one hundred and twenty-seven years, and it is not yet in decline, as is proven by the abundance of its last year's fruit.—Compiler.

The annual commencement of Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, took place on the 25th of July. There were 17 graduates, amongst whom we observe were J. Marion Mickle, of Mammaburg, and H. R. Nicks, of Littlestown, this county. The latter delivered the Salutatory.

Election in Kansas.—From the returns received when we go to press, it appears to be very certain that the "Lecompton Constitution" has been rejected. The majority against it, at Leavenworth, is 1614; Doniphan 588; Atchison 327; Quindary 130; Easton 21; Delaware 85; Lattimore 718; and Franklin 72. What a condemnation of the Buchanan Administration!

The Atlantic Telegraph.—It appears from the news received by the last mails, that the great project of the present age has been successful, and that the Atlantic Telegraph between this country and Europe has been successfully laid.—The Niagara, with her half of the cable, arrived at Trinity Bay, New Foundland, on Thursday last, and, from regular communications along the line of cable, it is now a fixed fact that electrical communication has been established between this country and Europe. There was an interruption in the line of telegraph between New Foundland and New York on Friday, which prevented full particulars—but of the fact there is no doubt. There is general rejoicing in all the cities, by illumination, cannon firing, &c., in honor of this great event of the present century.

The Specie Going.—As fast as specie comes in from California it goes off to Europe to pay for articles we ought to purchase at home, and protect our own industrial mechanics and manufacturers. The steamer America sailed on Wednesday from New York for Liverpool, with \$745,000 in specie.

There are eight furnaces now out of blast in Lancaster county—Marietta, Donegal, Magle, Henry Clay, Shawnee No. 1 and 2, Cornelia, and Conestoga. This is one of the beauties of the anti-Protective policy of the present corrupt Administration. Is it not time the people should take hold of the matter, and put such men into office as shall consult the interests of Pennsylvania?

Dorcas.—Alexander Neill, Sen., for over fifty years a prominent citizen of Hagerstown, Md., formerly sheriff of the county, and President of the Hagerstown Bank, died on Monday, aged eighty-two years.—Daniel H. Schaebley, another old and respected citizen of Washington county, died on Tuesday.

The Fall Elections.—Between now and the eighth of November next, the free States will elect 127 of the 235 members of the next United States House of Representatives, leaving nine to be elected in March and April next—three in New Hampshire, four in Connecticut, and two in Rhode Island. Vermont will commence the election of members of Congress September 7th, and Maine will follow six days later in the same month. The Middle and Western States will elect their 113 in October and November.

The thunder storm of Tuesday night last was very extensive. We observe that in Richmond, Va., it was the most violent experienced for forty years. The peals of thunder were truly terrific, and the incessant lightning startlingly brilliant. A large number of buildings were more or less injured by the electric fluid.

From Washington.—WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Two thousand troops equipped with the most effective arms known to the Army, will soon be in the Territories of Washington and Oregon, and make a vigorous Fall and Winter campaign against the hostile Indians. General Harney will command the operations.

The campaign in Illinois waxed hot. On Friday evening the Lecomptonites had a public meeting in Chicago, at which a great row occurred, in consequence of an attempt by the Douglasites to break up the meeting. At every unpleasant reference to Mr. Douglas or his position, a tremendous outbreak took place, which, however, was promptly suppressed by the police. The Administration faction seems to be making headway against Douglas in Chicago, whatever may be the state of the case in other parts of Illinois.

Distressing.—Within a few weeks past, four children, out of a family of seven, of Mr. Wm. Whitmar, of Bucks county, have died from scarlet fever—the oldest 11, the youngest 1 year. On Friday last the three remaining children were down with the fever, and their parents despaired of saving any of them. The bereaved parents are worn down with sorrow and grief.

The Turkish Government has sent a general officer, (who is entrusted with the power of life and death,) to Jidda, to investigate the late massacre of the Christians, and punish the authors of it. France and England are concerting measures against Jidda. It is reported that the Turkish Government, in addition to the punishment to be inflicted on the authors of the massacre at Jidda, has offered to the families of the English and French consuls who were killed, the sum of 150,000 francs. The English steamer Cyclops, heavily armed, was despatched from England, to demand ample compensation and insist on the punishment of the parties concerned in the massacre.

Two boys went from Philadelphia to Gloucester, N. J., on Sunday afternoon week, to have a swing in what is called the "Russian swing." They were both thrown out with great violence, when swinging, and one instantly killed, and the other so seriously injured that his life is despaired of. So much for the decoration of the Sabbath! They were about 14 years of age.

Those two tribes of Indians, the Sioux and Chippewas, who are such bitter enemies to each other, had another battle near Big Stone Lake, Minnesota, on the 14th of July, in which 20 Sioux and 11 Chippewas were killed.

The last dispatches from Gen. Johnston, commander of the Utah expedition, to the War Department, state that the engineers are engaged in the selection of a site for permanent fortifications, south of Salt Lake City. Further than this, the advices contain nothing of special interest.

Returns of the election in Oregon show that the Democrats have a majority of twenty-nine on joint ballot in the Legislature of that Territory. The Legislature was to have met on the 5th of July, when an election for United States Senator would take place, in view of Oregon being admitted as a State at the next meeting of Congress. The election of Gen. Lane was deemed certain.

BUSINESS REVIVING.—The New York Express says that at last the business stagnation is giving way to an increased activity and animation. The leading thoroughfares are assuming the bustling appearance usually apparent not before the end of August. Heavy importations of foreign goods are coming in, the best evidence of an increased demand for goods and the ability of the people to pay for them. Good crops and cheap prices will set all kinds of business in motion again sooner than was anticipated, after the terrible crash of last fall.

Washingtons and the Bonapartes.—The Washingtons and Bonapartes are united in the person of Madame Murat, vice-regent of the Mount Vernon Association for Florida. She is the grand-niece of Washington through the Lewises. By her marriage with Achille Murat, she became the niece-in-law of Napoleon the First.

A "nice young man" of 21 summers was cowhided in Seventh street, below Arch, Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening of last week, by a young and pretty lady of 17 years. Cause, the fellow had been sending her anonymous letters. The lady has since been arrested and held in \$600 bail to answer at Court.

Considerate Judge.—They hang people in public in Virginia, and Judge Thompson, of Wheeling, has ordered Burns, (the murderer of his mistress,) to be hanged on a bill, where about 100,000 people could get a good view. Fine thing for the morals of the place.

Commented to be a Candidate.—Hon. Thomas Corwin has consented to run for Congress in his old district in Ohio. The Convention will be held at Morrow, Warren county, August 15. He will also stump the State in favor of the Republican State Ticket. He is already posted for appointments in Warren and Ross counties.

Killed by a Planing Machine.—Franklin Holman was instantly killed in a singular manner, at Dole's planing mill in Bangor, on Friday last. Several of the knives were broken from the cylinder of the planing machine as it was revolving with velocity, and one of them struck Mr. Holman, severing his left arm, and making a frightful wound in his side; he died instantly. A large fragment of one of the knives, weighing three pounds, was found imbedded in his lungs, having entered the side between the ribs, without breaking them, severed the left lung, and divided the heart.

A few days ago, two children at Doylestown obtained possession of some matches, and set fire to the bed on which they were playing, and would have burned to death had not the screams of the little sufferers brought in the neighbors, who rescued them from the flames in time to prevent so dreadful a calamity.

Are We a Nation of Fools?—The Portville Journal asks this pertinent question, and then goes on to prove it, by showing that while this country is prostrate in a business point of view; while our furnaces, rolling mills, cotton and woolen manufactories, mines and roads are lying comparatively nothing and have depreciated in value; while the U. S. Treasury is bankrupt, and we have the brilliant prospect before us during Buchanan's Administration, of contracting a National debt equal in amount to a hundred millions of dollars, the dominant party thinks that we do not need a higher rate of duties; that we do not want a specific protection, and the Government positively refuses to assist in a modification of the existing insufficient Tariff laws. We only ask a sufficient rate of duties to foster our industry, and enable our workmen to compete with the miserably paid labor of Europe, while those nations more wise in this generation than we, actually prohibit the importation of any article that would enter into competition with their own workshops—and even this is denied us by the present Administration. Is it not time that we strike out for ourselves, and do away with the reproach of other governments who look upon us as "a nation of fools?"

An Independent Opinion.—The editor of the Germantown Telegraph, an independent paper, in speaking of the nominees of our State Convention, says:—"We think there can be no doubt of Mr. READ's election, and we presume very few observing men in the State doubt it. We predict it, indeed, with an absolute certainty. The comparison between the two candidates predominates so signally in his favor, that to suppose a different result, would be a disparagement of the honesty and intelligence of the Keystone people."

The Waynesburg Messenger, a violent Pro-Slavery paper, is obliged to admit that Mr. FRAZER, our candidate for Canal Commissioner, is a worthy man. It says:—"We have been intimately acquainted with him for several years—and we have ever regarded him as a highly respectable and worthy citizen; and had he remained true to the Democratic faith we could have taken pleasure in seeing him elected a member of the Canal Board, as we believe he is both honest and competent."

What a Nice Time They Will Have.—As soon as the iron pipes for the Washington Aqueduct have been made in Great Britain, and laid here by foreign workmen, the President and Cabinet are to have a banquet at Washington, with Lord Napier and Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley. They will then temper their Bourbon with American water conveyed through British pipes.—Up with Foreign workshops, and down with American Labor, seems to be the policy of the present Administration.

The "TEN CENT SYSTEM."—It would have taken about 100,000 tons of Coal to smelt and cast the Iron Water Pipes to convey the water into the Capital of the Nation, and would have given employment to a large number of miners and iron workers, who would have consumed a larger amount of produce—but our Government, in order to illustrate the benefits of the "Ten Cent System," sends to Great Britain for the Pipes, and leaves our miners and laborers to starve.

Colored Emigration Convention.—On Wednesday last, a "National Emigration Convention" of colored people was to be held at Chatham, Canada, to inaugurate measures designed to lead to the establishment of a separate nationality for the colored people of the United States. The country of Yoruba, in Western Central Africa, is the point which many have thought desirable. It is expected that delegates from fifteen of the States and from Canada will be present, and that steps will be taken to send out an expedition to inquire into the advantages which Yoruba presents for commerce and agriculture, and particularly for the cultivation of cotton.

A British Railroad to the Pacific.—The Washington correspondent of Forney's Press writes: "Extraordinary intelligence has reached here to the effect that the British government have had an overland route surveyed from their possessions in the Rocky mountains to a certain point in Canada, by which they will be able to construct a railroad over their own territory on this continent, uniting the Pacific with the Atlantic. The proposed route is much shorter than that of our government, and as the British government stands ready to secure a certain fixed rate of interest to all who may choose to invest in this great enterprise, its feasibility is beyond doubt. I have this information from the highest authority."

John G. White, postmaster at Colfax, (La.) was shot by Samuel Duke, and died in a few hours. Duke kept a grocery and the people were abating the nuisance, when Duke fired into the crowd, wounding White, who was only a spectator. Duke is held for trial, and the officers had hard work to keep the people from lynching him.

A few days ago, two children at Doylestown obtained possession of some matches, and set fire to the bed on which they were playing, and would have burned to death had not the screams of the little sufferers brought in the neighbors, who rescued them from the flames in time to prevent so dreadful a calamity.

Death by Accidental Hanging.—Early yesterday morning Henry Folke, a German, aged 66 years, was found dead—accidentally hung—in the ice house of his son-in-law, west of Hyde Park. During the night he had evidently fallen down a hatchway, and at a distance of ten feet brought up against some iron hooks used for lowering and raising meat. One hook had severely lacerated his left hand and arm, and another hook had caught his clothes at the back of the neck. The strong collar band of his shirt was thus drawn so tightly against his front neck as to cause his death. An inquest was held, and a verdict of death by accidental hanging.—St. Louis Democrat.

A Tough Character.—Thurlow Weed thus gives his opinion of Mr. Buchanan in the columns of his paper, the Albany (N. Y.) Evening Journal:—"He entered the White House with a promise of freedom to Kansas on his lips, and a scheme for enslaving it in his pocket. He declared war against circulating notes, and in six weeks was issuing them himself. Before the ink was dry with which he pledged 'Economy,' he had drained the treasury of the last dollar. Before the printers were done stereotyping his inflexible determination never to borrow, he was in Wall street soliciting a loan! He congratulated the country on the final end of slavery agitation, and has been agitating it ever since. He ordered Paulding to stop the filibusters, and then recalled him for doing it. Walker, of Nicaragua, he pronounced an outlaw, and tendered him the hospitalities of the White House. Walker, of Kansas, he furnished with written instructions, and turned him out for obeying them. He withheld the troops from Utah where he proclaimed war, in order to keep them in Kansas, where he insisted all was peace. He sells forts at the west for a tithe of their cost, in order to buy sites at the east at ten times their value—his subordinates in both cases pocketing the difference. He is continually asking for new steam frigates, but he will not use those he has either on the coast of Africa or in the Gulf of Mexico. He sends out a steamer, ostensibly to catch the Styx, but with private orders in the Captain's desk to do nothing of the sort. Claiming to be the most frugal of Presidents, he has spent more than any of his predecessors. Assuming to be above party prejudices, he makes partisanship the basis even of his invitations to dinner."

The consecration of the Rev. Dr. Bowman, of Lancaster, Assistant Bishop elect of Pennsylvania, will take place in Christ's Church, Philadelphia, on Wednesday the 25th of August. Bishop Kemper, of Wisconsin, will preside, assisted by Bishop Potter, of New York, Bishop Lee, of Delaware, and Asst. Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, with probably another Bishop, not yet nominated.

The Franklin Railroad.—Another sale of the Pennsylvania portion of the Franklin Railroad is announced to take place in Chambersburg, on Friday, the 20th inst., the late purchaser having failed to comply with the provisions of the act of Assembly.

The yellow fever is spreading in New Orleans, and is very malignant. During the week ending on Tuesday last, out of 193 deaths, there were 70 of yellow fever.

Gen. Wm. Linnam Gaither, a distinguished citizen of Maryland, resident in Montgomery county, died at Berkeley Springs, on Monday last. He has long been in public life, and was well known throughout the State as a gentleman of fine talents, a high sense of honor, and sterling integrity.

A Sentimental Suicide.—The Indianapolis Journal says a young woman in that city committed suicide by taking strychnine, giving as a reason that she had been in better circumstances, and could not bear to be working in the kitchen for a living. Among her effects were found scraps of poetry, snatches of love songs, and eleven daguerotypes, nine of which were men.

Costly Churches.—Some of the expensive and splendid churches in the Fifth avenue, New York, have had to be abandoned for the want of funds. It is now all the rage to build costly churches in that aristocratic avenue. Dr. Gardner Spring's new church on Murray Hill, in that avenue, will cost \$200,000, and Archbishop Hughes' new cathedral will not cost much short of a million.

WATCHED CLOSELY.—A Bostonian, traveling in Europe, was not allowed to visit Naples because, it is stated, his name was among the subscribers to the cannon presented by citizens of Boston to Sardinia last year. King Bomba keeps close watch, it must be confessed.

Died from the Effects of a Spider-Bite.—Last week a little son of Judge Donaldson, in Montezuma, Indiana, was bitten on the arm by a spider, while sleeping in a cradle. The arm swelled rapidly, inflammation spread to other parts of the body, and the second day after the injury the child died.

AN UNFORTUNATE CASE OF SUICIDE IN NEW YORK.—Ten Cents a Day, or Less.—A young married woman, aged twenty years, named Mary A. Calan, committed suicide on Monday night, at her home, No. 143 Thompson street.—She married an Italian named Charles Calan a short time ago. He was a carpenter by trade, but could get no work, and was suffering. On Monday he looked all day for employment, in vain, and on returning at night to his apartments in the sixth story of the above house, he was informed by his wife that there was nothing to eat. He replied by saying, "Mary, I will go to sea, and you return to your parents until better times." As Calan put his hand on the door to go out, his wife sprang out of a window, and breaking her back on a shutter in the descent, fell dead on the pavement.

Death by Accidental Hanging.—Early yesterday morning Henry Folke, a German, aged 66 years, was found dead—accidentally hung—in the ice house of his son-in-law, west of Hyde Park. During the night he had evidently fallen down a hatchway, and at a distance of ten feet brought up against some iron hooks used for lowering and raising meat. One hook had severely lacerated his left hand and arm, and another hook had caught his clothes at the back of the neck. The strong collar band of his shirt was thus drawn so tightly against his front neck as to cause his death. An inquest was held, and a verdict of death by accidental hanging.—St. Louis Democrat.

A Tough Character.—Thurlow Weed thus gives his opinion of Mr. Buchanan in the columns of his paper, the Albany (N. Y.) Evening Journal:—"He entered the White House with a promise of freedom to Kansas on his lips, and a scheme for enslaving it in his pocket. He declared war against circulating notes, and in six weeks was issuing them himself. Before the ink was dry with which he pledged 'Economy,' he had drained the treasury of the last dollar. Before the printers were done stereotyping his inflexible determination never to borrow, he was in Wall street soliciting a loan! He congratulated the country on the final end of slavery agitation, and has been agitating it ever since. He ordered Paulding to stop the filibusters, and then recalled him for doing it. Walker, of Nicaragua, he pronounced an outlaw, and tendered him the hospitalities of the White House. Walker, of Kansas, he furnished with written instructions, and turned him out for obeying them. He withheld the troops from Utah where he proclaimed war, in order to keep them in Kansas, where he insisted all was peace. He sells forts at the west for a tithe of their cost, in order to buy sites at the east at ten times their value—his subordinates in both cases pocketing the difference. He is continually asking for new steam frigates, but he will not use those he has either on the coast of Africa or in the Gulf of Mexico. He sends out a steamer, ostensibly to

NAILS.—A big lot of Avalon Nails, all sizes, and the best quality manufactured very low for Cash, at
DANNER & ZEIGLER, Jr.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desiring of removing to the West, offers at Private Sale, on reasonable terms, his

FARM,
situated in Monell township, Adams county, half a mile from the Public Road leading from Arundsville to the Shippensburg road, 24 miles northwest of Arundsville, adjoining lands of Valentine Beamer, Henry Beamer and others.

Containing 145 Acres,
more or less, of PATENTED LAND, of which 50 acres are cleared; the remainder is well timbered with Chestnut, Oak and Pine. There have been 2,000 bushels of Lime put upon the clear land. The improvements are a good two-story log weather-boarded

HOUSE,
a new Bank Barn, basement of stone, Wagon-shed, Corn-crib, Carriage-house, and other out buildings; a well of water near the door. There is a good ORCHARD of choice fruit on the premises.

The above property will be at Private Sale until Saturday the 14th day of August next, on which day, if not sold previously, it will be offered at Public Sale, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The property will be shown, and terms made known, by the subscriber, residing on the premises.

JOHN SILLIK.

July 12.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. ROBERT J. FISHER, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the said district, and DAVID ZIEGLER, of ISAAC E. WIERMAN, Esq., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the County of Adams—have issued their present, bearing date the 21st day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and to be directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 16th of August next—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as best they can.

ISAAC E. WIERMAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg,
July 12, 1858.

Jury List—August Court.

GRAND JURY.

Borough of Gettysburg—Joseph R. Henry, Borough of Gettysburg—Jacob Brinkerhoff, Wm. Keever, George Jacobs, Wm. H. Culp.
Mount Pleasant—Solomon Toot.
Cumberland—John Snyder.
Mennan—Andrew Noel, Emanuel Brough, Richard Fitzgerald.
Franklin—Jacob Deardorff, Philip Catshall, John Hartman, Wm. Geyer.
Germany—Benjamin Linder.
Huntington—Joseph Trimmer.
Hamilton—Michael Bohn, Daniel Bear.
Butler—Adam Gardner, Jesse Dull, Jonathan Wissler.
Liberty—John Harner.
Latinoro—Jonathan Brennenman.
Berwick—Jacob Lochman.

GENERAL JURY.

Borough of Gettysburg—Peter Raffensperger.
Cumberland—Joseph Bayly.
Butler—John Raffensperger, Michael Deatrick, John Eicholtz.
Franklin—Samuel Lehr, Isaac Rife, Henry Mickle, Ephraim Newman.
Freedom—Joseph Hoffman.
Germany—David Weikert, John Miller, Martin Steffy, J. Augustus Shorb.
Hamilton—Robert M. Leaf, Jack Hoke, Jephtha Dubbs, Daniel Musselman, Adam Butz.
Huntington—Charles Robert, Geo. King.
Huntington—Cyrus Beales, John Niffor (of C.), John Marsden, James H. Neely, Adam Weigle, Jacob Shaeffer.
Latinoro—Jesse Leas, Joseph Flohr.
Liberty—Jacob Kries, James O'Brien, Joseph Riddlemeyer.
Conowingo—Christian Weisensohn.
Mount Joy—Elijah Eckenrode, Peter Orndorff, Peter Baker, Daniel Shaeffer.
Mennan—Peter Adams.
Reading—Abdel F. Gitt, Geo. Smith.
Reading—Geo. Brown, Elias Bushey, Berwick—Samuel Geiselman.
Straban—Henry Monfort, Jacob King, Geo. Weaver.
Tyroes—Geo. Fidler, (of J.) David Harman.

REMOVAL.

New House & New Goods.

JACOBS & BROTHER

HAVE removed their Merchant Tailoring Establishment to the splendid new three-story house on the north side of Chambersburg street, adjoining Bringham & Aughinbaugh's, where they will continue business on a larger scale than ever.

Their stock of Cloths, cassimeres, Cassinets, Vestings, &c., &c., has been largely increased, and they are prepared to sell at low as the lowest—defying all competition. Give them a call and examine their assortment before purchasing elsewhere. No trouble to show goods.

Clothing made up on short notice and in the very best and most tasteful manner.

With their long practical experience in the business, and a desire to please, they hope to be able to give satisfaction in all cases.

At 109 and 111 A. S.

Gettysburg, March 29, 1858.

Paxton & McIlhenny.

(Successors to Coburn & Paxton.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS,

BOOTS, SHOES, & STRAW GOODS.

Also,

Wall Paper, Window Shades, Trunks, Carpet Rugs, Umbrellas, Canes, Tobacco & Segars, At the South-east Corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Adams County, Pa.

March 22.

GLOVES—Ladies' and Gents' dark, light and black KID GLOVES of all qualities. Also Black, Kid, Worsted, Berlin and Ruck gloves can be found at the cheap Dry Goods Store of

H. S. & E. H. MINNIGH.

TO THE FARMERS.

MANNY'S COMBINED REAPING AND MOWING MACHINE WITH WOOD'S IMPROVEMENT.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent for the sale of Manny's Combined Reaping and Mowing Machine, with Wood's Improvement, for Adams county, offers them to the public, knowing them to be the best combined machine in use. It has been successfully introduced into different parts of our State, and I sold thirty-four last season, in Adams county, all rendering satisfaction. The machine is a silver model at the State Fair, also, the first Premium at York, Cumberland, Centre, Huntingdon, and other county fairs, where it was exhibited. Farmers needing a Reaping Machine, will please call upon the undersigned, before purchasing, as he always takes great pleasure in showing the Machines. Early orders are solicited, as the number received from the manufacturer will be in proportion to the demand.

SAMUEL HERBERT, Agent,
Opposite the Eagle Hotel, Gettysburg, Pa.
March 1.

M'CORMICK'S

Reaping & Mowing Machine,

FOR 1858.

IS offered to the farmers of Adams County, and the best Combined Reaper and Mower, and is so warranted—having received the Great Council Medal at the exhibition of the National in London in 1851—the grand gold Medal of Honor at the great French Exhibition at Paris, in 1855; and also the United States National Agricultural Society at their Fair at Syracuse, New York, in 1857, awarded to C. M. McCormick a Gold Medal and Diploma for the best reaper, after a severe test in heavy tangled rye, over hill and uneven ground, in competition with 23 other Machines, and an indefinite number of smaller Premiums at State and County Fairs. Farmers needing a Reaper or Mower will find it to their advantage to try M'Cormick's, as they can have one put up in competition with any other and no obligation asked but to keep the machine that proves best after a fair trial in all kinds of grain and grass.

Four horse machines, full 6 feet cut; two horse, 5 feet cut. For particulars see large bill, or apply personally or by letter to the undersigned, in Fairfield, or David Schwartz, in Littlestown, or any person in the county having a M'Cormick Machine.

J. WITTENBERG,
Agent for Adams County.

April 12.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

J. L. SCHICK has just received and offers for sale the most desirable assortment of DRY GOODS ever brought to Gettysburg, consisting in part of Spring Silks, Plain Black do., Bouclars, Chaffi Robes a L'aillet, Lawn do., Spring Delaines, Oriental Lustres. Also, Bombazines, Alpacaes, do Boges, Ginghams, Lawns, Brillint, Shoppers, Plaid, Crapo, do Espange, Tissue Barger, &c.

April 5, 1858.

Spring Millinery.

MISS MCGRAW has just returned from the City, and is now opening a beautiful assortment of MILLINERY, and FANCY GOODS, of the latest styles, which she will sell at the lowest cash prices, and which she invites the ladies to call and examine.

Milliners who wish to buy to sell again, will find it much to their advantage to give her a call, as she keeps none but the most fashionable Goods.

April 19.

SHEARS & BUEHLER

HAVE constantly on hand, at their yard, a variety of MOUNTAIN and River Lumber, White Pine, Hemlock, Ash and Poplar boards; Plank, Scantling, Joist, Moulding, &c. They are ready to fill, at the shortest notice, all orders, for any amount, for building purposes, at prices which will surprise those who may favor them with a call. They have also on hand a lot of worked Flooring, Palings for fencing, Plaster and Shingling Lathes, &c.

May 3.

NEW GOODS

STILL COMING AT FAIRNESTOCK'S.

WE have just returned from the cities with another supply of New Goods. If you want to buy cheap, now is the time to do it. Go to Fairnestock's if you want very cheap goods. Their large purchases from the trade sales, thus saving the profit of the wholesale dealers, enable them to offer bargains.

The First of the Season.

MARCOUS SAMSON has just received from the New York Auction Sales, a large lot of

Ready-made Clothing

for spring and summer, which he is able to sell at prices unprecedentedly low. The new arrival consists of Frock, Neck & Raglan Coats, with Pants and Vests, in great variety, new styles and patterns—for Men and Boys. Call and examine the large assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

Goods will be received from New York every few weeks throughout the season. In documents to purchase such as cannot be offered by any other establishment in the county are now, and will continue to be offered, at SAMSON'S.

April 5, 1858.

MEN'S WEAR.

J. L. SCHICK would invite the attention of buyers to his large Stock of Fine Black Cloths, Fine Colored do., Fine Black Cassimeres, Fancy Cassimeres, Side Striped do., Vestings, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

April 6, 1858.

COACH TRIMMINGS.

5,000 YARDS of Silk Coach Fringe.

400 " Blue & Drab Trimming Cloth.

15,000 " Coach Tassels.

75 Sides Patent Leather.

8,000 Bolts, and a large variety of all kinds of Trimmings, which we will sell at reduced prices for cash. Now is the time for bargains.

June 7.

Flour & Feed.

THE undersigned will hereafter constantly keep on hand a supply of FLOUR & FEED, of the best quality. His arrangements with those who supply him, will enable him to sell cheaper than it can be had elsewhere. Those who want to buy the best and cheapest Flour will call at the store of

BOYER & SON.

SILK MANTILLAS—Just received direct from Auction a large assortment of beautiful Silk and More-Antique Mantillas—in price ranging from \$1.75 to \$5.00, to which we call the attention of ladies. If you wish cheap and pretty Mantillas call at

FAIRNESTOCK'S.

June 7.

GROCERIES.

SUGAR, Coffee, Molasses, and all kinds of spices, and every article in the grocery line, cheap and good at the new Dry Good & Grocery Store of

J. C. QUINN & BRO.

April 13.

TWO DAILY LINES

of Coaches will be run between Gettysburg and Hanover, to connect with the trains to and from Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. Persons desiring tickets or information will call on the undersigned, or on CHARLES M. TATE, Ticket Agent, at the Eagle Hotel, Chambersburg street.

Special attention given to all packages, &c., or other business entrusted to the undersigned between Gettysburg and Hanover, which will be promptly and carefully attended to.

The undersigned has also effected arrangements, by which he will be able to supply Coaches, Sleighs, &c. for Funeral and other occasions, at moderate charges.

NICHOLAS WEAVER.

April 13.

FLY NETS.

Most magnificent assortment of Fly Nets at

PICKING'S.

April 13.

Professional Cards.

DAVID A. BUEHLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care.

Office in the Diamond, adjoining store of Boyer & Son.

Gettysburg, Feb. 4.

17

WM. B. M'CLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office.

Dec. 23.

D. M'CONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office removed to one door west of Buehler's Drug & Book-Store, Chambersburg street.

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR.

For Patents and Patents, Bounty Land Warrants, Back-Pay Soldiers' Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C. Also American claims in England, Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Lands for sale in Iowa, Illinois, and other Western States; and Agents engaged locating Warrants there.

Apply to him personally or by letter. Gettysburg, Nov. 1.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

Has his Office one door west of the Lutheran Church, on Chambersburg street, opposite F. Pickling's Store, where persons wishing to have any Dental operations performed are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.

Rev. G. P. Krauth, D. D. Prof. Muhlenberg, Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. L. M. Stoeber, H. L. Baugher, Dr. H. S. Huber.

April 18.

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April 18.

SUNBEAM GALLERY.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that he has provided himself with an entire new and splendid SKY-LIGHT AMBROTYPE ROOM, at his residence in West Middle street, one square west of Palmer's Store, where he is prepared to furnish

AMBRUPOGRAPHY, ENAMEL, AND PHOTOGRAPHY.

in every style of the art, which will warrant to give entire satisfaction, and is prepared to accommodate all with GOOD PICTURES, either single or in groups. He also has a number of specimens at his room in Chambersburg Street, a few doors West of Bringham & Culp's large Shoe Store, where he still continues as formerly to take pictures.

All who desire a correct likeness of themselves and friends, will do well to give us a call, as we have reduced our prices to suit the present "Hard Times."

Pictures copied from old specimens of all kinds; also, inserted in Lockets, Breast-Pins, Finger-Rings, &c.

The subscriber being thankful to his friends and the public in general for past patronage, wishes them to continue it, and assures them, that as heretofore they shall not be dissatisfied.

Charges from 50 cts. to \$10. Hours for operating from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gold Lockets and Breastpins, suitable for miniatures, always on hand, at the very lowest prices.

Children will not be taken for less than \$1.00.

AMBRUPOGRAPHY taken from one dollar and upwards, and in the best style.

May 3.

SAMUEL WEAVER.

GETTYSBURG MARBLE YARD

WM. B. MEALS,

MANUFACTURER OF MONUMENTS & HEADSTONES of every description, of Foreign and American Marble, lower than city prices. Persons desiring work in his line are respectfully invited to examine his selections, as well as his prices, before purchasing elsewhere. An ample compensation for their time and trouble is guaranteed.—Shop opposite McConaughy's Hall, Carlisle street, Gettysburg, Pa.

Aug. 31.

REMOVAL.

Alexander Frazer,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

HAS removed his shop to his Old Stand, in Chambersburg street, opposite the Lutheran Church, where he will always be happy to attend to the calls of customers.—Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to business, and a desire to please, to merit and receive the patronage of the public.

Gettysburg, March 15.

New Livery Establishment.

CHARLES M. TATE has opened a new Livery Establishment, at the stable on Washington street, occupied in part by the "Eagle Hotel," and has made such arrangements as will enable him to accommodate the public at all times, on reasonable terms, with Horses, Buggies, Hacks, &c. His stock is good. On funeral occasions, &c., he will be able to supply a want which has been much needed. Terms CASH.

May 31.

DAILY LINE TO HANOVER.

THE undersigned returns his thanks to the public for the encouragement heretofore extended to him, and takes pleasure in announcing that he has completed arrangements by which

TWO DAILY LINES

of Coaches will be run between Gettysburg and Hanover, to connect with the trains to and from Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. Persons desiring tickets or information will call on the undersigned, or on CHARLES M. TATE, Ticket Agent, at the Eagle Hotel, Chambersburg street.

Special attention given to all packages, &c., or other business entrusted to the undersigned between Gettysburg and Hanover, which will be promptly and carefully attended to.

The undersigned has also effected arrangements, by which he will be able to supply Coaches, Sleighs, &c. for Funeral and other occasions, at moderate charges.

NICHOLAS WEAVER.

April 13.

FLY NETS.

Most magnificent assortment of Fly Nets at

PICKING'S.

April 13.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY AND

FANCY GOODS.

MISS M'CLELLAN

HAS just returned from the Cities, where she has added to her already large stock a new and elegant assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

to which she would invite the attention of her friends and the public, believing that an examination will satisfy them that her Goods are the best selected and most fashionable in this place.

The assortment includes the new and fashionable styles of Cashmeres, Silks, De Lanes, Ginghams, Calicoes, do Buge, Coburg Cloths, Muslin, Linen, Sack Flannels, Bonnets and Bonnet Trimmings, Satins, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Velvets, Artificial, Black Veils, Blue do, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, French Worked Cloths, Cambric, Jaconet & Swiss Edgings, Insertings, Muslins, Sleeves, Mohair and Silk Mitts, Black Lace and Fringe, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Braids, Fans, &c., &c.

Call and examine for yourselves. Gettysburg, April 26.

HENRY B. DANNER, WAYBRIGHT ZIEGLER.

NEW FIRM—NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have entered into Partnership in the Hardware and Grocery business, at the Old Stand of DANNER and ZIEGLER, in Baltimore street, under the name style and title of DANNER and ZIEGLER, Jr., and, as such, will endeavor to deserve, for the continuance of the patronage of the Old Firm, as well as any quantity of new custom.

They have just returned from the Cities with an immense stock of Goods—consisting, in part, of

Building Materials, such as Nails, Screws, Hinges, Bolts, Locks, Glass, &c., &c.

Tools, including Edge Tools of every description, Saws, Planes, Chisels, Gouges, Braces and Bits, Augers, Squares, Gauges, Hammers, &c., &c.

Blacksmiths will find Anvils, Vises, Ramps, Files, Horse-shoes, Horse-shoe Nails, &c., with every cheap.

Catch Findings, such as Cloth, Canvas, Damask, Fingings, Cotton, Moss, Oilcloth, Springs, Axes, Holes, Spokes, Felloes, Bows, Poles, Staves, &c., &c.

Shoe Findings—Tampico, Brushes, French Groceries, Linings, Bindings, Pegs, Lasts, Boot-trees, &c., with a general assortment of Shoemaker's Tools.

Cabinet-maker's Tools—a general assortment, also, Varnish, Knap, &c., &c.

Hardware will also find a large assortment of Knives and Forks, Britannia, Alutata and Silver Plated Table and Tea Spoons, Candlesticks, Waiters, Shovels and Tongs, Saddlery, Enamelled and Brass Kettles, Pans, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Squirrels, &c., &c.

Also, a general assortment of Furred and Rolled IRON, of all sizes and kinds